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Conclusions and recommendations of the second review of the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Guinea between the Government of Guinea and the Peacebuilding Commission

1. While reaffirming the validity and continued relevance of the recommendations and reciprocal obligations contained in the statement of mutual commitments of 23 September 2011 and in the first review, conducted in 2012, as well as the importance of fully implementing those mutual commitments, the Guinea configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission could, in the coming months, focus on a number of specific objectives within the three priority areas, for the sake of greater efficiency and effectiveness.

2. *National reconciliation and unity*. In 2014, the Guinea configuration should give new impetus to its support for the national reconciliation and unity process, for example by organizing a meeting to revitalize the approach used. It should also boost the operational capacity of the Provisional National Reconciliation Commission, in particular with a view to its developing a consensus-oriented methodology for the national reconciliation process and its associated mechanisms. Finally, the configuration should promote community-based reconciliation initiatives and fully mainstream the gender dimension. The configuration may, in the light of the forthcoming local and presidential elections, wish to support the efforts of Guinean and international actors to learn lessons from the organization and conduct of the legislative elections in 2013, based on the implementation of the agreements of 3 July 2013. It could also support efforts to strengthen the capacity of the National Assembly. The support provided must also focus on the fight against impunity by ensuring, in particular, the full implementation of the joint communiqué on combating violence signed by the Government of Guinea and the United Nations in November 2011 and the national strategy to combat gender-based violence, and by bolstering the panel of judges charged with investigating the events of 28 September 2009. The configuration must also capitalize on the election observation efforts by women and on human rights monitoring during electoral periods. It should assist the National Assembly and the Government with the establishment and/or invigoration of constitutional institutions in order to strengthen

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democracy and the rule of law. Finally, the configuration should back Guinea in its efforts to promote and protect human rights by organizing human rights forums.

3. *Reform of the security sector*. In 2014, the configuration should continue to provide support for the completion of the priority actions listed in the corresponding national strategy by pursuing improved coordination of interventions, increased national ownership and the establishment, with the participation of the gender units, of a functional monitoring and evaluation system. In addition, efforts to increase the representation and participation of women in the defence and security forces and in the protection of women and girls must be backed by a suitable institutional and regulatory framework. The strategic adviser should continue to provide support for the reform of the justice system and the penal process. The case for strengthening security sector reform must continue to be made among the traditional key sectors of the national defence establishment (the police, gendarmerie, customs and environmental protection services) and among non-State actors as well. Work to restore people's trust in the defence and security forces must continue, as must capacity-building for the promotion of good governance, respect for human rights and democratic civilian control of the defence and security forces. Efforts must be made to ensure that the benefits of security sector reform are fully appreciated. Cross-border security must be strengthened through the provision of technical, material and logistical support.

4. *Employment of women and youth*. In 2014, the configuration should shore up its efforts to support the mobilization and effective delivery of resources, including by leveraging the momentum generated by the Development Partners and Investors Conference for Guinea and by working with international partners such as the World Bank or the African Development Bank. The configuration should continue to encourage and support the setting up of mechanisms for coordination and dialogue among stakeholders and of a public-private partnership, including for the development of the mining sector. It should also continue to identify peacebuilding actions that could simultaneously benefit communities, young persons, women and mining companies, with a view to creating sustainable decent jobs for women and youth in such fields as sanitation and agriculture, in order to contribute to improving human security. Efforts must be made to promote labour-intensive projects that employ women and youth and to boost educational initiatives that promote citizenship and non-violence.